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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2422.

COOPER WILL ACT FOR BOYD

Secretary to Sign Public Works Vouchers.

Governor Dole yesterday designated Secretary Cooper to take charge of the Department of Public Works as agent, and Mr. Cooper immediately approved the vouchers of the department in order that salaries may be paid. The warrants will be made up by the audit department before Saturday.

The action of the Governor was taken after an Executive Council meeting at which Attorney General Dole rendered an opinion upon the legal questions involved, and upon the authority of the governor to appoint a chief clerk in the absence of Boyd.

The Attorney General holds that the Organic Act gave the governor power to appoint all officials not specially provided for by law, but that it cannot be restricted to "provided by statute." From time immemorial the Minister of Interior appointed the chief clerk, and the Civil Laws of 1897 fixed "Hawaiian National Usage" as a part of the law.

Mr. Dole says:

"Furthermore, the Superintendent of Public Works is responsible to the public, and to a greater or less extent to the Governor, for an honest and efficient discharge of most important duties. I do not see how he can be justly held to account for anything beyond his own personal acts if his subordinates are appointed by another; and however great the present exigency may be, it seems to me that constraining the words of the statute last the words 'as provided by law' to mean 'as provided by statute,' and ignoring the words of the statute last quoted 'as established by Hawaiian national usage,' would, in effect, centralize nearly all the powers of administration solely in the Governor. As a matter of fact, public policy, I believe that the tendency should be in the opposite direction."

Quoting then the Organic Act which makes the governor responsible for the execution of the laws of the Territory, the opinion concludes:

"The Superintendent of Public Works is in California; the Assistant Superintendent is disabled by an accident; the chief clerk is in jail and the functions of the department have come to a standstill. I am indebted to the suggestion of Secretary Henry E. Cooper that the provisions of the Organic Act last quoted furnish a remedy for existing conditions. I greatly doubt whether you have the power to appoint an Acting Superintendent of Public Works or a chief clerk; but pursuant to your statutory duty to enforce the laws of the Territory and prevent a collapse of the functions of one of its chief departments, it seems to me that you can appoint an agent with temporary authority to act as your representative until the Superintendent's return. I refrain from expressing an opinion that such agent will be entitled to pay from the territorial treasury or from any other source."

GOV. DOLE TO SECRETARY COOPER.

The following is the letter sent by Governor Dole to Secretary Cooper yesterday:

Honolulu, October 1st, 1902.

Sir:—Owing to the absence from the Territory of Jas. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, it is at present impossible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, in respect to his office, and as the necessity of public business requires the appointment of some person authorized to discharge the duties of the Supt. of Public Works during his absence. I now, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, more particularly by Sections 67 and 68 of the Organic Act, request you to assume and discharge the duties and exercise the powers of the Supt. of Public Works as my agent and personal representative during my pleasure and the absence of Mr. James H. Boyd from the Territory.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE,

Gov. of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Henry E. Cooper,

Secretary of the Territory.

LETTER FROM BOYD

From every evidence at hand James H. Boyd had no knowledge of the extent of the defalcation of his chief clerk, when the Ventura sailed from San Francisco, and Mrs. Boyd's health was still far from satisfactory.

Acting Chief Clerk Manuel Cooke of the Department of Public Works received a letter from Mr. Boyd, written just before the ship sailed, in which he showed that from the information at hand he thought everything in connection with the Wright case, had been squared up. Mr. Boyd said he had heard

BANKERS BUY BONDS OF THE HILO RAILWAY COMPANY

Before leaving in the Sierra Tuesday the representatives of Rollins & Company, bankers, completed a deal whereby they showed their faith in Hawaiian securities. Beside purchases of Olua stock personally by each member of the company who was here, Vice President Bachelier of the banking house bought \$123,000 of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company.

This is probably only the first installment of purchases of the same security, but it was of sufficient amount to show their faith in the property, and was made after the most searching investigation into the road and its surroundings. The bonds were purchased at a good price which is not given out, and will go into the hands of the customers of the house both in San Francisco and the East. The purchases were made of the B. F. Dillingham Company, as all the bonds of the road have been placed by the company.

It is understood that the investigations of the bankers will bear fruit in the near future in other investments here, and that they left with the greatest confidence in the islands and the industries.

Lowrie Railroad.

W. J. Lowrie is general manager of a railroad known as the Ponce-Guayama line, running 45 miles through a rich section of Porto Rico. Twenty miles of trackage are now in operation for freight and the rest is building. A population of 150,000 people and a large area of sugar land will be served.

PEARY GIVES UP THE QUEST

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 25.—Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, has arrived here. In an interview he said:

"On no account shall I make an effort to return to the north. I have done all that could be done with the facilities at my command and I shall now resume my duties in the Navy, reporting to the Department at Washington in a few days."

"The pole can be reached. It is a question of money and of the explorer's outfit. Could I have put my ship as far north as I intended and as I could have done had she been equal to the requirements, I could have made the pole."

"Possibly had I covered the 350 miles between where I turned back and the pole, I might have added nothing to our information as to the extreme polar conditions. We can very well conjecture conditions surrounding the pole. I am confident it is in the ocean that is, no land is there."

"Money will do it—money in the right hands. No not millions either. Two hundred thousand would do it. For this amount I could keep a party in the north ten years and follow my original plan for marching by the stages on the pole. A good ship, plenty of time and sufficient money will do it."

Peary's foot, which was frozen, is doing well and he believes he may be able to do without an operation.

CONSUL AND MISSIONARY.

The American Representative at Tahiti Will Do Religious Work.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24.—The Los Angeles Presbytery today ordained as Minister of the Gospel, Wm. R. Doty, the newly appointed United States Consul to Tahiti. The situation is a unique one, both in the religious and political world, as the government usually holds that such officials cannot fill two positions at one time, but while in its employ must drop all other business, spiritual as well as temporal.

When Rev. Doty came to present his credentials to the State Department, however, strenuous objections were made to the ministerial work which he had in view. The applicant had his own ideas of the amount of work which would be required there, and made such a good exhibition of the light duties of the place that Colonel J. J. McCook finally urged that he be accepted and allowed to do as he thought best in the matter. Secretary Hay took this under advisement and finally reported favorably. Tomorrow Rev. Doty sails from San Francisco for his far-off island home.

from W. H. Wright, to the effect that B. H. Wright had been found to be short in his accounts, but that B. H. Wright had promised to make everything square within two days. The letter said also that W. H. Wright had promised to write again, giving full details, but the Doty had come in without any letters, and Mr. Boyd was still in ignorance of the extent or disposition of the matter.

Mr. Boyd went on to say that the condition of Mrs. Boyd's health was not satisfactory, and that he was not immediately contemplating coming home. The tenor of the letter, according to Mr. Cooke, was entirely that of one written by a man with the belief that the affair of the clerk had been disposed of with a degree of satisfaction, and that there were no other matters which would necessitate his early return.

Returning passengers in the Ventura say Mr. Boyd was not at the dock when the ship sailed, and that they had heard that Mrs. Boyd was still far from well.

GOV. DOLE'S REPORT ON PORTO RICANS

Department of Justice in Accord With the Substantial Interests of This Territory.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from Gov. Dole a lengthy report on the conditions of Porto Ricans in the Hawaiian Islands. Complaint was filed with the Secretary some weeks ago by the Governor of Porto Rico, in behalf of these people who had gone to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations. The matter was referred to Gov. Dole for report, as previously stated in my letters.

Secretary Hitchcock has not to date made public the contents of Gov. Dole's report but it is well understood to consist of numerous affidavits, intended to show that the complaints are on the whole unfounded. However much the situation of these Porto Ricans may be deplored, the affidavits are understood to show that there is no blame on the part of the territorial administration. The governor of Porto Rico asked that the government assist in transporting these people back home, but it is practically certain that no assistance of this kind can be rendered. The Porto Ricans must pay their own way back to their homes, just as any other citizens of this country would have to do if they wanted to make the same journey.

JUDGE DE BOLT'S APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt made the appointment of Judge De Bolt, which I telegraphed by a recent steamer, earlier than was expected but the appointment is regarded here as emphasizing his desire to recognize the substantial interests of the island, which have its welfare most at heart. It is not likely that Hawaii will be inflicted with more annoying appointments to the bench

for some time. The matter was gone over very thoroughly at the Department of Justice, Attorney General Knox and the President having a full understanding of the situation.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Department of Justice has no further information about the acceptance of its terms for the laying of a Pacific cable from San Francisco to Honolulu and Manila. It is expected that the cable company will either accept the terms prescribed for the landing of the cable or secure some modifications before the work is undertaken. The absence of Attorney General Knox as well as of President Roosevelt from Washington has prevented the continuance of negotiations. Mr. Knox is expected back here from Paris in a few days and President Roosevelt will return to Washington for the season in about two weeks, or by October 7. While there is no definite information about it there is a feeling that the terms will be satisfactorily arranged at an early day.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The preparations here are now at their height for the 36th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The indications are that it will be the greatest gathering of that organization ever held. The railroads are offering very reasonable terms from all over the country and they estimate that there will be 300,000 visitors in the city. The parade of veterans will probably comprise 40,000 old soldiers and will be one of the most notable events since the grand parade of the armies of Grant and Sherman in

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WRIGHT'S HACKMAN TELLS HOW HE WENT TO WHARF

A Sensational Story in Which Mrs. Wright and Attorney Magoon Figure—The Latter Denies the Tale In Toto.

On the day of his flight, Treasurer Wright took for his trip to the Inter-Island and Oceanic wharf the identical hack which was used later by his wife in her trip home for necessities, and as well by J. A. Magoon, his attorney, to reach the dock. John P. Cook, one of the native drivers, in charge of hack No. 60, had the driving of the trio on the morning in question, and his story tells of movements which seem to lead up to the supplying of a link in the chain of evidence that the Alameda carried away the former Treasurer. Soon after 10 o'clock on the morning of September 24th, Cook, whose hack was the last in line on the Merchant street street, was called from the corner of Alakea street. He tells the story of what happened after that call thus: "I looked back and saw Mr. Wright standing in front of the Telephone office. I went to him and he told me to drive down Alakea street. I went to the waterfront and along to the passage between the Inter-Island and the Oceanic wharves. He paid me and then went into the wharf."

"I went back to the stand and was again the last man on it, and was away back owing to the presence of the drays in front. While I was standing there, at about a quarter past 11 o'clock, I was hailed again and went back to the door of the Magoon Block, where Mr. Magoon was standing. He went up stairs and I waited until Mrs. Wright came down and she directed me to drive her home. We went by Miller street and stopped to see an elderly woman, at a house near the church, and Mrs. Wright then went home. She came out of the house and sent me back for the woman, who was superintending something about the house in Miller street, and I brought her there. While I was standing in front of the Wright house, Mr. Magoon drove up behind, some 200 feet, and sent the native driver of the hack into Wright's house, with a small bag."

"Later Mrs. Wright, heavily veiled, came out with a handbag, a suitcase it was, and putting it into the hack I drove her to Magoon's office. She left the bag in the hack and went up stairs. Mr. Magoon came down soon after and got into the hack and I drove to the Oceanic dock. While in the hack Mr. Magoon put a tag on the bag, but I could not see what was on it, and any how I knew it was none of my business and I didn't try. When we got to the dock Mr. Magoon gave the bag to a

boy to carry and went inside. That was all that I had to do with it, and of course I did not attach any importance to the matter at all."

MAGOON DENIES THE STORY.

Mr. J. A. Magoon was seen yesterday afternoon upon leaving the court house, and told the purport of the story as told by the hackman. He said:

"There may be some elements of truth in the story. For instance it might be that Mr. Wright took the same hack that I did to reach the dock, if he went there. I did not see him at my office that morning. I did not see Mrs. Wright that morning at my office. She called. I did go to the dock, taking a hack in front of my office, and I stayed there for some time. I was in company with several ladies and once remarked to Mrs. Banning that I was going, but stayed longer to talk with her. As to my going to Mr. Wright's house or the dock with a valise, I did not do so. There is no truth in the story at all."

High Sheriff Brown states that he questioned Cook, the hackman, the day following Wright's flight on the Alameda, and ascertained that he had first taken Wright to the Inter-Island wharf, and later Mr. Magoon had called Cook, who was on the end of the line of hacks to the corner of Alakea and Merchant streets and that Mr. Magoon with a valise, got in and was driven to the Oceanic dock.

The High Sheriff states that he examined a man who was at the gate between the Inter-Island and Oceanic docks, where bananas were being passed through, when Wright appeared and asked to pass. The man allowed him to do so. Another witness examined by the High Sheriff said he saw Wright in the steerage, conversing with the steward, shortly after 11 o'clock.

A FURTHER SHORTAGE.

Another shortage of \$500 is charged up to Treasurer Wright which it was thought his brother, W. A. Wright had been responsible for. Of the amount of shortage \$2,848 reported by Assessor Conant of Kauai. It appears that Conant himself had collected \$500 and sent it to Treasurer Wright. This money has never been accounted for. Deputy Assessor Wright's shortage is therefore only \$2,348.

Assistant Attorney General Doubitt has been sent to Kauai to investigate the matter and to take such action as he deems advisable.

REPUBLICAN COMMISSION WORK ON MUNICIPAL BILLS

The Republican commission, appointed to draft bills to provide for county and city governments, got down to work yesterday in earnest. The second meeting of the five men comprising the body was held in the office of W. O. Smith, and organization was effected by the selection of Mr. Smith as chairman of the body. There was a full attendance, and in addition Joseph G. Pratt was there at the invitation of the members of the commission.

The discussion of the work before the members proceeded on general lines. The resolution under which they were named provides that there shall be one bill for the creation of counties and another under which such cities or towns as by vote shall signify their desire to erect municipalities shall have the right so to do. It was the opinion of the members that there should be the most simple forms used and that the bills primarily should be drawn in skeleton form, so that there might be filled in the various provisions which will insure measures fitted to local conditions.

Mr. Pratt was then secured by the commission to draft the two measures and he will get at the work immediately. He will be guided by the recent Wyoming legislation based on that of New York, and the program of the National Municipal League. In every sense the bills will be made as simple as possible, so that they will form an organic law upon which will be based the full and complete structure of local governments. The commission will meet next when Mr. Pratt has completed his draft of the county bill for the consideration of the committee.

ROOSEVELT FORCED TO ABANDON TRIP

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt was compelled this afternoon to abandon his tour through the Northwest and submit to a hurried operation for a rapidly forming abscess in his left leg, the result of the recent trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass. He is now being hurried to Washington on his special train. In the Pittsfield accident the President received an injury to his leg, of which he said nothing at the time and which he has carefully concealed from the public, fearing undue alarm on the part of his friends and unrest on the stock exchange.

For days the President has been suffering great pain, but he has continued to make speeches and to follow out the program of his tour. He showed his calmness and nerve today in sacrificing himself to save the stock market and the Wall street operators, that their securities might not be involved in a disastrous financial crash. All day the President, against the advice of his physicians, insisted on continuing with the day's speech-making. Every movement was agony, but he made six speeches and remained on his feet for three hours and a half to keep the news of his illness from becoming generally known until after the close of the New York Stock Exchange. He had intended to keep up the struggle until 4 p. m., but at 3:35 p. m. his suffering became so severe that Dr. George A. Lund, who is attending him, insisted on an immediate operation. When he was assured that the stock market had been closed for fifteen minutes he submitted to the will of his physician.

"Was the operation delayed by the President with the intention of preventing a crash in the stock market?" Secretary Cortelyou was asked this evening.

"Yes, he did it deliberately," said Mr. Cortelyou. "We waited until the markets closed. It was all done with a purpose."

SEN. MITCHELL'S DAUGHTER ILL

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Duchess of Rochefoucauld, who is a daughter of United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, was successfully operated yesterday for appendicitis. Her condition today is satisfactory.

The Duchess of Rochefoucauld was married to Francis Alfred Gaston de la Rochefoucauld, Duke of Rochefoucauld, on February 11, 1891. She was known as "the beautiful Mattie Mitchell" and is a woman of rare intellect as well as beauty.

During her residence in Paris as a leader of the Faubourg Saint Germain she enjoyed a peculiar prominence. She has done some literary work and is always prominent in charitable affairs.

Cable for Us in Eighty Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—"Within eighty days messages will pass over the Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu."

This positive statement was made yesterday by Richard V. Dey, the local representative of Clarence H. Mackay, son of the late John W. Mackay.

Rough Weather at Kauai Ports.

The steamer Walaleale, which arrived from Kauai ports yesterday morning, reports rough weather in the Garden Island group, and she had smooth seas in crossing the channel.

WILCOX AS THE TALKER NOT WORKER

Republicans Give Pauoa Voters Facts.

Republicanism, competent to fulfil its promises and ready to give the people what they need, was the theme of every speaker who addressed a body of citizens, numbering in the hundreds last evening in Pauoa valley. It was, despite the rainstorm, a gathering of the voters and their families which met the delegates of the third precinct at a luau at Mana's residence, and after a feast the guests were treated to some of the very finest oratory.

The luau was down for the early evening and invitations had been sent to every one of the voters who supported the Republican candidates for the Territorial and district conventions. The meeting was arranged so that these representatives of the people might meet their constituents and present to them the men that had been selected and thus make a report upon their work during the various preliminary stages of the campaign. There was hardly a voter who was absent and the enthusiasm with which the speakers were greeted and the feeling aroused when the orators breathed the purest Republicanism, showed that the hearts of the people were right.

At great tables spread under the pavilion were assembled the more than four hundred guests of the evening. And before them were spread all the delicacies of the season and right heartily did they enjoy the feast. The rains without simply added to the comfort of those who had come, though there were scores who could not secure seats at the tables and they formed a human fringe about the boards, and added to the picturesqueness of the scene. TI leaves cooked fish and flesh, with all the accessories of the luau, were placed before the guests and they did ample and complimentary justice to all. It was when the eating was over that Robert N. Boyd gave the signal for the feast of reason.

Mr. Boyd said that the delegates to the conventions had asked the people to meet them and see and hear the candidates who had been selected to represent the Republican party. He spoke in feeling words of the absent Prince who heads the ticket, and asked that every one of the many present support his candidacy, setting forth the work of the Prince for the uplifting of Hawaiians, and telling how he was journeying about the islands that his people might see what he aimed to accomplish for their good. He then took up the candidates and named each of them, and called the attention of the people to what they had done in the past and why they should be trusted in the future to do for their good.

Paul Isenberg was the first candidate called out to address the people, and he was given a hearty reception. He spoke of the fact that in introducing him Mr. Boyd had said that he was the son of one who had stood by the Hawaiian people as against annexation. He said that this was the fact, but that his father seeing that the American flag had come to stay was now one of the the strongest in favor of the development of the country into a strong American State, and this could best be done by the upbuilding of the Territory. He said that the Republican party had been put before the people as the one which would take from them the franchise which they now possessed. He said that the Republican party was one that believed in the rights of men, and that never had it taken from a man the right which he had been given but rather gave him greater freedom of action.

He referred to the action of the last legislature of which he was a member, that of 1898, and showed that it had stood always for the rights of the people, looking after their food and their well being, and said that if the Republicans were given a chance they would show that they were anxious to do the same thing this time.

L. L. McCandless was the next speaker, and the candidate for the Senate began by asking that the people vote for the delegate of the party, as he was of the people and would represent them with fidelity. He showed that the Board of Health against which there had been criticism in the past was not one named by the Republicans but one dictated by the Home Rulers and said that any criticism should be laid at the door of the Home Rulers. He drew attention to the fact that the necessity of the hour was to get close to the President and the majority party in Congress, so that there might be reasonably expected some support from the ruling power. He said in closing that there would be joy not only among the people of the Islands if the Republican party won, but also that the majority of the 80,000,000 people of the United States of which the islands were a part, would be glad that

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ANARCHISTS ON KAUAI

A Japanese Society Is Broken Up.

LIHUE, Kauai, Sept. 29.—The "Garden Island" says:

If the "Garden Island" has not accomplished anything noteworthy for the community of Kauai, it is achieving and is partly succeeding in suppressing a Japanese anarchists' society. For the last two or three years a society existed among Japanese laborers in this island. It is called Cherry Club and has its headquarters in Kapaa. This club was gaining influence among its countrymen step by step until today its membership is roughly estimated at 500. This club has been always an instrument in unjust dealings, especially in slaving the gentler sex.

Should there happen a trifle trouble among its countrymen the club shall not miss the chance to step in to interfere, in order to have a lion's share of the victim.

Peaceful storekeepers and law-abiding members of Japanese communities have been always its victims. But they had to stay silent in fear of its influence and revenge. Under the circumstances, no evidence was, of course, forthcoming, until the "Garden Island" recently published very strong comments against its existence and its dealings. The comments were heartily welcomed and endorsed by the Japanese communities, and many words of encouragement are forthcoming. Our representative recently had an occasion to interview the head of the club and argued with him in the strongest and most straightforward manner. It is still in doubt what policy the club will adopt, but it is understood generally that they are making preparations to disband. What way they should choose makes not the least difference to us. We are aiming and are prepared to fight the common enemy of the society. "Be just and fear not" is and shall ever be the motto of the "Garden Island."

WEEKLY LABOR PAYMENTS.

The system of weekly payment in plantations is advocated as an improvement to the present condition of Japanese laborers. The root of the evils which cause the desertion and wandering about of Japanese laborers from one place to another originates from their being trusted too great a length of time. The ignorant class of people, of course, naturally buy above their means. They do not stop to reflect before they buy a little luxury; and sometimes they stay home on account of sickness a part of the month; and they find themselves at the end of the time deeply in debt. They go to Japanese hui (Tanomashi) and there borrow money with high interest. Thus they go in debt deeper and deeper till they have finally to run away from a place to get out of their trouble.

A man runs away and his numerous creditors come down upon his sureties, whose destiny is, also, to follow the steps of their first comrade.

Thus, one follows another and desert the plantation where they should have done well if only a long credit system never existed there.

Should the weekly payment system be adopted in different plantations, storekeepers will find a man's credit and character standing good at the end of a week. Otherwise they can shut down on him to the mutual benefit. Under the new conditions all business dealings will be done on cash basis and will clear away all unprincipled usages and customs prevailing among the class of people such as Ko or Tanomashi. There will be no more creditors chasing their debtors at the dead of night. Nor will there be held meetings at one or two o'clock in the morning time after time, as they are practiced in different camps at present. There will be a less number of poor hands who sleep half of the time in the field. Weekly payment system will tend to break up all Tanomashi and such unprincipled schemes, and will brace up the laborers, besides preventing them going into debt. They are not paid a lump sum at once, and as a natural sequence of affairs it will not give chance to deserters to carry away any fortune from his honest companions.

The laboring class will get their food and clothing much cheaper for cash, than they do under the credit system, because then the merchants need not calculate the leakage on accounts. It will affect their small finances more than imagined.

On the other hand, plantations do not pay out a cent more than they do now, but they shall have more money to work and shall have better work out of them. At the same time the deserters and wandering away will disappear.

Laborers will do away with their habitual nonsense and improve themselves in their moral conditions in many respects. Moreover, they will have a better purchasing power and improve their general condition. And the stores which are often carried by plantations themselves, shall save lots of trouble by doing a neat cash business and will consequently profit by it.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. W. H. Rice is back from her trip to Honolulu. The Koloa Plantation is expecting a very good crop this year. Mr. John Bush of Koloa is back from his visit in England. She is looking very well indeed. Mr. Andrew Moore, the newly appointed manager of Kilauea Plantation, has arrived there. It is reported that the wedding of Mr.

Henry Blake to Miss Maggie Miller will take place on the 11th November. About one hundred Germans and Portuguese were naturalized at Judge Hardy's court during the present term of court.

Mr. Russel Mumford, the nephew of Miss C. Mumford, the principal of Hanamalu School, has made his debut as teacher in the school.

Testimony of a witness in the cattle stealing case reads: The bull was killed, the meat was cut, the meat was cooked, and the bull was dead.

An elegant macadamized road is in course of building in Koloa between Koloa Mill and the post office, under Mr. C. H. Clark's superintendence.

It is reported that the promoters of Lihue Social Hall have written to Rev. J. M. Lydgate to ask him to bring down a theatrical troupe from San Francisco to open the new hall.

There was a little disturbance in the Japanese camp of the Kilauea plantation the other day in which two were cut up with a pocket knife during the affray. No arrest was made.

Dr. Hutchinson is going away from Lihue and is expected to open an office in Honolulu. He will make occasional tours of the island. He will be greatly missed by his numerous friends in Lihue.

A native indicted for larceny in the second degree, in consequence of stealing the fishing nets near Keala bridge, from a Japanese, was sentenced by Judge Hardy to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

It was the general opinion of the jurors who were at Lihue during the present term that the Lihue Court House ought to have at least an accommodation for water before the seat of the county government is established there.

Mr. John Spaulding, the assistant postmaster of Koloa, is shortly to take a trip to Honolulu. It is understood he will bring down his fiancée, Miss Annie Williams, with him; and that their wedding will take place about 20th proximo.

The burial expenses in connection with the death of the Japanese who died at Kilauea hospital as the result of a fall from his horse, about a month ago, were paid by the Japanese Consulate through Mr. S. Sheba, the general agent for Kauai.

A glass globe was found on the beach near Koloa by Mrs. Henry Spaulding a few weeks ago. It is supposed to be once used as a kind of bait by the "Albion." The globe is now in the possession of Mr. Thompson, the noted stenographer of Honolulu.

There was a highway hold-up a few weeks ago between Kalihiwai and Hanalei of two young Hawaiian girls by a native. The man was arrested and tried in the Hanalei court, but the law has laid a very light punishment. Such a crime as this should be severely punished.

A Japanese driver had a very narrow escape a few days ago, when the horses of his wagon took fright and ran away from Mr. Hanaka's place and capsized near the hill below the Court House. Very fortunately the horses came out without much injury, but the cart was badly wrecked.

Mr. J. S. Perry of Koloa has passed the examination at Judge Hardy's court and was found qualified by the board of examiners to practice law in district courts of the territory and circuit judges' chambers. He acted as the Porto Rican interpreter during the present term of jury.

During the recent celebration of the Japanese laborers at Kilauea there arose a row between two laborers, a native and a Spaniard, in which a hand to hand fight was the result, and in a very short time the native was seen with a very ugly cut above his eyebrow. No arrest was made.

The Japanese colony of Koloa has decided to build a school house to be used for the education of its children. The building, it is estimated, will cost about \$1,500.00. The board of directors have already collected about \$1,000.00. This will show the interest they have in the education of their children.

"Who's dat said chicken in dis crowd?" Mr. Kaeo, the well known, popular attorney of Nawiliwili was the happiest man during this term of court, when he was presented with a chicken as his reward in defending a Porto Rican who was charged with larceny in the second degree, to-wit, stealing of the chicken.

The members of the Lihue native church held their meeting September 14th at Lihue Church for the purpose of electing a Sabbath school delegate and congregation delegate to the Evangelical conference to be held in Lihue next October. The lots fell in favor of David P. Hanaka, Sunday school delegate, and P. Kalohelale, congregation delegate.

MURDER NOTES

Mr. C. H. Miller, Alexander and W. D. McBryde, were at Lihue serving on the jury this month.

Mr. J. H. Bole is comfortably located in his new residence, recently vacated by Dr. W. J. Goodhue.

Mr. A. M. Boyle visited Kawaihaku one evening lately and played ping-pong with the experts of that place.

A pleasant musical entertainment given up by Mrs. Miller was given in the hall, Elele, Saturday evening, Aug. 23rd.

Mr. W. L. May, plantation storekeeper is on a three months' vacation to the coast. During his absence the store is in charge of Mr. R. Gilliam.

Mrs. C. H. Miller and two sons are leaving for the coast about the end of the month. They will be much missed in the social circles of Elele.

Mr. M. J. Carr, the manager of the Lihue store, lost a nice driving horse by inflammation last month. He has already replaced it by a more valuable one.

Mr. J. Nye and C. W. McLeod expect to start shortly on a tour of the islands. They will spend some little time on Hawaii and see the volcano before returning.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue is kept very busy attending to both his Koloa and Elele practices. He has a worthy assistant, in Elele however, in the person of Mrs. E. E. Potts.

Mr. G. C. Gibbs, Japanese interpreter at Kaka, had a slight surgical operation performed at the hospital last month and was under the care of Miss Potts for a few days.

HARD, CAREFUL WORK BY SENATORIAL COMMISSION

The Men Who Made the Investigation, Its Scope and Probable Results Which Will Follow.

Forty sessions, covering more than a hundred hours of actual working time, six excursions for purposes of investigation, 175 witnesses examined, and testimony reduced to writing covering nearly 1000 pages of matter, is the record of the commission of Senators whose departure yesterday drew from a body of the people numbering hundreds, a tribute which was spontaneous and heartfelt.

As commissions go the three men who represented here the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, were not only able, but notable. In their ranks were three types of the law-makers of the nation, each as distinct as a picture and each worthy of mention in summing up the work done and forecasting the results which will flow from it. The differences between the men whose service has been long and varied and who was fitted for his high office by careful attention to his life work through all the preliminary stages, he who won precedence through business and he whose training was that of the law interpreter before he took the more prominent place, are marked, and yet each has his place in the august body of which he is a member.

From the standpoint of Hawaiian necessities and prospects, the selection of John H. Mitchell as chairman of the commission was one most happy in that it brought to the office a western man, in touch for more than a generation with Hawaii, and one whose aloha for the country and its people has stood the test of time. Forty years ago this fall he was chosen state senator in his adopted state of Oregon, he being a Pennsylvanian by birth, and after ten years in the legislature there he was chosen to the United States Senate. Although since that time he has been out of the body two terms, these were under such peculiar circumstances, that he may well and rightly be regarded as the foremost Republican of his state. In the United States Senate he spoke and voted for Hawaiian reciprocity, and has been to the fore in every great movement of his party, which spells progress during the past four decades. As a lawyer he has had long and extensive practice and is well regarded as one of the best attorneys who appears before the United States Supreme Court.

Ranking second on the commission is a man whose life has been the opposite to that of Senator Mitchell. Born, as was his senior, in the East, coming from the old Massachusetts stock whose roots touch the early days of the seventeenth century, his early life was spent in the west, and his plain educational advantages led in the line of a business rather than professional career. While his senior colleague was making laws in Oregon in the sixties he occupied his first public office, as county clerk, in Wisconsin, but such occupation was not for him, and he went into business actively, starting from Minneapolis, where he formed his partnership with Col. C. W. Griggs which lasts to this day. He has successfully and successfully pursued the various branches of contracting, milling and shipping, which makes the name of the firm known the world over, where steam drives conveyances. In the Senate since 1899 he has been recognized as one of the men who bring to lawmaking keen business acumen and thorough training for close analysis of men and measures.

When Joseph Ralph Burton, of Kansas succeeded to the seat in the United States Senate held by Lucien Baker, there were crowned the endeavors of a young man whose experiences at the bar and in private life fitted him for the high duties which since have occupied his entire attention. Though only one session of congress has been passed by him in the seat, he has made himself known and in some quarters disliked too for his frankness, which at times seems on the verge of being offensive, and his ability to fight for what he deems the right. The training at the bar which he received was thorough, and coupled with trying cases all over the middle west, has been a complete schooling in politics. In his early home, Indiana, his force attracted the attention of some of the men who have made history the world over, such as John W. Foster, and his career has been marked with successes before and after. He is best known for his fight for sugar against the President's recommendations, and his fearless gives promise of making him a leader of the independent thought of the country.

Mr. J. I. Silva, proprietor of the Elele store, was last heard from in London, England. He expected to spend a short time at his native home in Portugal, and then return to these islands. Mr. F. L. Zeller of East Lualaba has been in the house making close to the government road, in the Lualaba valley. The station is now perfect and Mr. Zeller is at present busy supervising the grade.

A horrible accident occurred on the 21st ult., when a Japanese laborer, working for the road board, was crushed beneath a falling rock. The poor fellow was taken to the hospital, but died on the operating table.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jager, W. Chamberlain and the Messrs. Robertson, who have been spending a three weeks' vacation at Mr. Jager's place, Kawaihaku, returned to Honolulu at the first of the month. Mr. H. A. Jager accompanied them down. A very quiet wedding was solemnized on the 2nd inst. at the Presbyterian Manse, Waimea, when Mr. Jas. Mc-

Donald was united in marriage to Miss Emily Aars. Immediately after the ceremony they were driven to their pleasant home by the Elele landing, where a few hours later they were serenaded by the brass band. All unite in extending to the happy couple the most hearty congratulations.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to depress secretion of the mucus, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LOUIS M'GREW HAD THE CHOLERA

MANILA, August 27.—"Loul" McGrew, than whom no man is better known in Manila, came out of the cholera hospital yesterday morning. He speaks in extravagant terms about the excellent treatment given to all inmates. Dr. Lindley and his two assistants and last, but not least, the Sisters of Charity, in attendance, are, to quote "Loul," the finest people on the earth, and have made his span of life to last the longer. The Rev. Father McKinnon is a daily visitor at the hospital and his kindly words, his Christian love for his fellow countrymen, whether of his faith or not, entitles him to a niche in the hearts of all Americans in the islands, be they Catholic or Protestant.

(Louis McGrew is a son of Dr. McGrew. Dr. Lindley was also a former resident here.)

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen
Must Accept the Following
Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SUGAR

That's what we use as a sweetener
or our goods.

Pure Cane Sugar

We do not use saccharine.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

PURE PAINT DOES NOT

necessarily mean anything.
Cheap, low-priced paint may be pure—pure benzine instead of Pure Linseed Oil, and yet be abominable paint.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are honest paints. We know them, and know when we recommend them that we can do so honestly.

SOLD BY

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS

More Family Trade

is what we are constantly looking for. We want you to order a case of the health-building

Primo Lager

It will give you strength and is a delightful beverage. Brewery Telephone Main 341.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Phone Main 11.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU"

Sailing from

NEW YORK to HONOLULU

About Dec. 15

For freight rates apply to

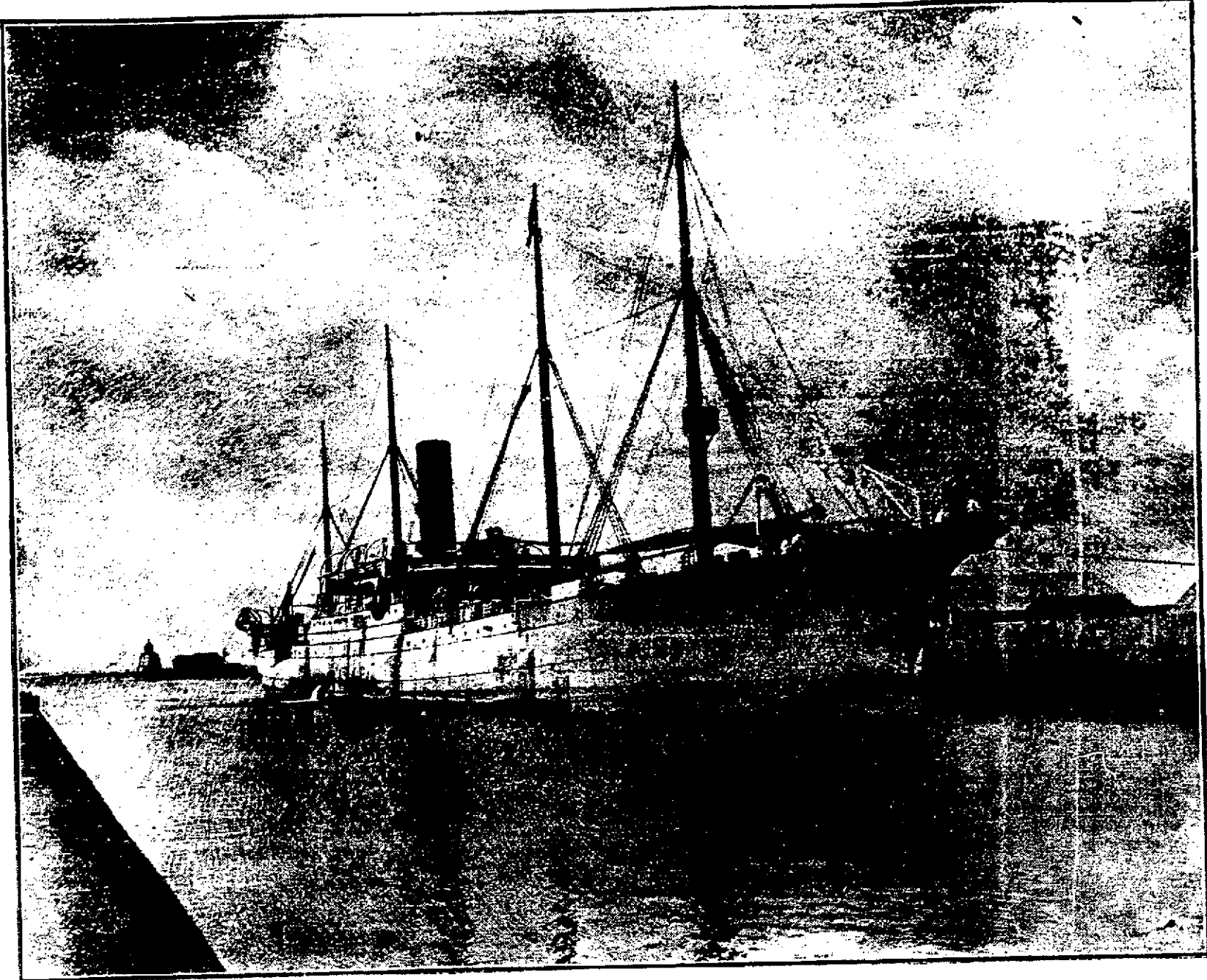
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston.

OR C. BREWER & CO.,

LIMITED, HONOLULU.

CABLE STEAMER ANGLIA ARRIVES AFTER LONG TRIP FROM LONDON



THE BRITISH CABLE SHIP ANGLIA.

A STEAMER looking more like a man-of-war than one engaged in commercial pursuits, or in other words as clean a looking craft as ever entered Honolulu harbor, arrived in port yesterday morning after a fine passage from London. It was the Pacific cable steamer Anglia. With big wheels on her bow and more aft for taking up and paying out cable the vessel looked more like a curiosity craft than anything else. But when one saw the polished decks, cleanly painted steel and iron gear, and the spotless woodwork of the steamer he changed his mind. There was evidently somebody and something modern aboard of her, and decidedly modern at that.

The Anglia has been less than sixty days making the voyage from London, via Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, and Nagasaki. The steamer has 4,223 tons of cable, cable laying ma-

chinery, cable buoys, and other things aboard which will be used in laying the final section of cable in the great "all-red" line from England to Australia and New Zealand, via Canada, Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island. She comes here to meet the Colonia which is now laying the cable between Victoria and Fanning and on the arrival of the latter vessel will take on board the staff which does the cable laying. The Anglia was specially constructed for cable work. She is a vessel of 4,050 gross tons. Aside from interest in the very fine way that the big vessel is kept by her crew of a hundred and twelve men there are many other noteworthy things aboard of her. On deck can be seen the machinery which is used in cable work. There are many machines which are only used in that class of work. There is a room for testing cable. There are fine quarters for officers and workers. There are fine promenade decks and

many things tending to the comfort of those aboard the vessel that one would only expect to find aboard a millionaire's steam yacht.

Down in the hold there are four large tanks filled with cable. Water is also placed in these tanks and the cable in them is connected in such a way with the testing room that it can be thoroughly tested several times a day. During the voyage from London a flaw was located in a portion of the cable. The testing machine showed that the trouble was in the ninth mile. This portion of the cable was taken out. The flaw was located, cut out, and the cable again spliced.

The Anglia has been employed as a cable ship for four years and during that time has had some exciting experiences. In laying one cable she encountered a cyclone. It is usual in such cases to cut the cable and then pick it up again after the storm entering a big delay in the work but the

Anglia made a reputation by not doing that. The cable was saved to the shore station that they were in a cyclone and might have to cut the cable but finally decided not to do it and successfully weathered the storm.

The Anglia is commanded by Captain Leach. The other officers are, first, G. A. Byrd; second officer, F. G. Collard; third officer, N. Alford; and fourth officer, Van Lope. Mr. Newton is the navigating officer. Mr. Pinkerton is the electrician in charge of the work on the vessel. Mr. Clifford is his assistant. Mr. Rendell is chief engineer. Three of the staff for the Fanning Island station are on board the vessel as passengers. Dr. Wylie is the vessel's surgeon. The men on the Anglia are cricket enthusiasts and the officers say that they can put up a fine team. They are desirous of playing a local combination and it may be possible to arrange a game for Saturday. The vessel will probably be here for ten days.

Rapid Transit for Manila.

MANILA August 31.—A petition has been filed with the Philippine Commission by Mr. A. Burlingame Johnson, on behalf of Mr. W. G. Filer and associates, a New York syndicate, requesting a franchise for the construction of a complete electric street railway system for Manila and suburbs, and for the installation of an electric lighting plant for private lighting.

Should the franchise be granted it is promised that the construction work will begin at once, and that the entire system covering the principal streets of the city and outlying districts will be completed and in operation within 20 months thereafter.

Provision is made for the deposit of a bond of \$100,000 gold, as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

STREET CAR DEAL WILL BE CLOSED

Details of the deal whereby the Hawaiian Tramways Company will be sold out to the Rapid Transit Company will be completed in San Francisco. After three weeks here Mr. C. Moller, attorney for the London owners of the system, left yesterday in the Sierra and as the same ship bore the representatives of Rollins & Company, the bankers who have handled the bonds of the Rapid Transit Company heretofore, all the parties to the consummation of the deal will be in touch with London by cable, immediately they arrive at San Francisco.

Mr. Moller said at the ship yesterday afternoon: "Everything is progressing finely and I expect that the final action will be taken very soon. I have had one message from the home office but I find that it will be better that I get in close communication with the London office, so I am going to San Francisco for that purpose. I believe there will be no hitch on the question of the purchase of the Tramways by the Rapid Transit. The terms have been arranged and there remains only the details which will all be adjusted at San Francisco. I may return within a short time, as I have had a delightful visit."

From another source it was learned that the house of Rollins had been authorized by the directors of the Rapid Transit Company to complete the details of the deal. There is no change in the terms of the transfer, but according to the present outlook the matter will be closed on the basis already agreed upon by Mr. Moller and the directors here.

A Treasure Ship.

SYDNEY, September 15.—The mail steamer Sierra, which sailed today for Auckland and San Francisco, has on board £750,000 in specie for America.

BABY'S COUGH MUST NEVER LINGER.—Nothing is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough, and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MOLOKAI LEPERS PROTEST AGAINST FEDERAL CONTROL

Seven Hundred and Fifty of Them Declare That They Are Happy and Contented Under the Present Regime.

To the Hon. Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico:

Gentlemen:—We, the unfortunate residents of the Leper Settlement on Molokai, would respectfully present the following memorial, relative to our position and circumstances, and would ask you to consider the same and present it to your colleagues, on your return to Washington.

First—We beg respectfully to represent that we are here, not of our own free will, but at the instance and by the power of governmental authority, as a measure of sanitary precaution, and protection for the community at large, and that our lot is a hard one, by reason of compulsory separation from home and friends. The hardships of our lot are, however softened to a certain degree by the freedom of our life here, under the present system of rules and regulations. Therefore, we most earnestly deprecate and protest

against any legislation which would curtail our liberties and subject us to further and greater hardships than we now have to endure. And in particular we would protest against any law being enacted tending to the separation of the sexes; a measure which in our humble opinion, would lead to serious disturbances, without any commensurate benefit.

Second—We would respectfully represent that we are not in favor of transferring the care and management of the settlement to the Federal government, but heartily endorse the position taken by Hon. Secretary Cooper, that the Territory is able to take care of us. It is true there are many minor details which might tend to improve our condition, but in the main, we are happy and contented under the present regime, and earnestly hope that no change will be made, as far as governmental control is concerned, and your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed by 750 lepers.)

Attest: Thos. K. Nathaniel.

SIR J. WARD WOULD BRING BRITISH CABLE TO HONOLULU

WELLINGTON, September 2.—At the supper adjournment of the House of Representatives Sir J. Ward, in reply to Mr. J. Allen, made a statement with regard to the Pacific cable construction. He said the colony had to bear one-ninth of the cost of construction and one-ninth in the shape of deficiency of revenue, which necessarily must occur until the Pacific cable was completed, and in working order. We would receive one-ninth of the profits, if a profit were made after the cable was completed, and bear one-ninth of the losses if the losses were made. He proposed to ask the House this session to make provisions on the estimates for this one-ninth, and also to ask the Legisla-

ture to give the colony power to take a share in bifurcating the Pacific cable from Fanning Island to Honolulu. By doing this there would be an alternative route to San Francisco, as against the long-length Pacific cable from Fanning Island to Vancouver. By doing this we would make a wise provision against a breakdown on the long Pacific section, he referred to. This we would be able to get as regards our one-ninth of the expenditure, which was estimated at £200,000, for about £20,000, and it would be an excellent thing for the colony. He felt sure his proposals were distinctly beneficial to the colony and felt sure they would be approved by the House.

There is Happiness in Vigorous Health



Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicose, Weak Back and the many other troubles that make life miserable? Then try

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It gives lasting strength. Its cures are permanent, forever. Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened

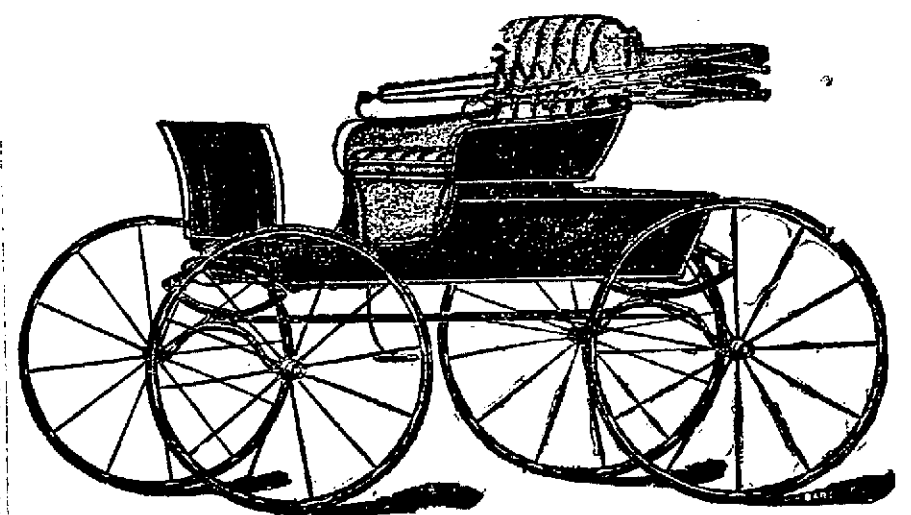
body new life, strength, energy, courage, happiness and long life. It is Nature's Greatest Restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated man, you poor, weary and disheartened woman; feel the life blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood and the steel in your nerves. Let it cure you.

THE BEST ARGUMENT WHICH CAN BE OFFERED IN PRAISE OF A CURATIVE REMEDY IS THE WORD OF ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT AND SAYS, "IT CURED ME." HERE IS ONE OF 50,000 AND THE EVIDENCE OF THE OTHERS IS ON FILE AT MY OFFICE FOR ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED.

FREE TEST—I will be glad to give you a free test if you will call. Or I will send you my little book, with full information, sealed, free, if you will send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Never sold by Agents or Drug Stores.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	\$160.	Now	\$125.
" "	175.	" "	135.
" "	200.	" "	160.
" "	250.	" "	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

DOINGS OF THE ORIENT

Yokohama Puzzled Over the Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 19.—The delay in the arrival of the Korea has made things warm for Tom McKay, the steamship rustler, who predicted great things for her. His state of mind is metrically described in the following bright parody which appeared in a Yokohama paper:

And still he yearned towards the Light-ship dreary,
"She cometh not!" he said;
"How can I face the fire of questions weary—
I would that I were dead!"

"The newest, fastest, biggest of the liners—
How is her mission sped?
Her time might well have started all repiners—
—She cometh not!" he said.

"My souvenirs, my 'fizz,' my brass band tony—
All desolately spread!
I'd barter all my jewels to be Marconi—
—She cometh not!" he said.

"In vain within mine Inn I change my table,
In vain shun No. 4,
In vain I shake my head all I am able—
They pester me the more!"

"How can I tell? How do I know her scatheless?
One thing I hold," he said:—
"My pride my pet—my latest pet—is faithless—
I think I'll go to bed!"

The Gazette says:

The monster new liner, which we described in Tuesday's issue, left San Francisco on the 30th ult., which makes her voyage twenty days. As she can do a 20-knot gait on forced draught, it was expected that she would appear on the 15th inst. at least, even allowing for the stoppage at Honolulu. The reason of her slower passage will now be known. Various wild rumors have been started to the effect that warships had gone out from Yokohama to look for the belated vessel, but these were proved groundless and not given circulation by the local press.

At 5:15 we were notified that the vessel had passed Kaimosi at 4:30 p. m. There will naturally be much interest in viewing this latest ocean greyhound, but it is not known yet how long she will remain in port here. An additional interest attaches to the latter question, as the Korea brings the Neill-Frawley Company and its vast amount of scenery etc., and big bookings for "Secret Service" have already been made in Yokohama. If possible, no doubt, the vessel will remain here at least until Sunday, allowing the much anticipated performance to take place. It is possible that her belated appearance is due to some failure of her new machinery, in which case she would certainly remain here long enough to have the necessary repairs effected. In any case the local officials may be relied upon to do all in their power to accommodate the Yokohama public, consistently with their duty to the company.

FOREIGN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.
There are at present eight foreign prisoners in the Kobe prison, and of that number one is an American named Charles Clifford, a prisoner under trial on a charge of fraud; six Chinese and one Italian, this last undergoing five months for theft.

Since the new treaty came into force in July, 1899, 172 foreigners have been sent to the prison in question, of whom 98 were Chinese and the rest Westerners. It would appear that the prison authorities are considerably embarrassed with those foreign prisoners in regard to their treatment, they being very awkward at undertaking any job in the prison, while they are expensive, especially the Westerners, to maintain, to say nothing of their propensity to disregard the discipline.

The rations now given to the Western prisoners are said to be as follows:

Breakfast—bread 40 monme, butter 2 monme, barley tea 2 go.

Dinner—bread 40, butter 2, beef 30, potato 50, barley tea 2.

Supper—bread 40, butter 2, bean or onion 50, barley tea 2—Japan Times

DIVIDENDS OFF FOR 15 YEARS

According to the Osaka Asahi, it was recently reported that the directors of Messrs. Mural Brothers, the controlling interest of which is in the hands of the American Tobacco Company, had decided to suspend the payment of dividends for fifteen years, a decision which has caused great dissatisfaction to the original owners of the property, who hold a minority of shares. How true this statement is we (Kobe Chronicle) cannot say, but the report appears to have created a panic among the shareholders of the Hanjin Electric Railway Company (organized to construct a line between Kobe and Osaka), which is in negotiation with Mr. Brady, of New York, to introduce American capital. The rumor relating to Mural Brothers has so influenced the shareholders in the Hanjin Company that it is expected, says the Asahi, that the negotiations with Mr. Brady will be abandoned.

INVASION OF BUTTERFLIES

According to vernacular papers, quite a remarkable spectacle was witnessed on the neighborhood of Utsukome, Tokyo, on Sunday night in the appearance of multitudes of small butterflies. At first the army of butterflies collected round the street electric light lamp in front of a green-elephant shop at Babashita. Their united fluttering made, it is said, a fearful noise. The keeper of the house, with presence of mind, made a pile of firewood and set fire to it thus destroying thousands of butterflies. The

HAWAII TOO FAR AWAY

Two Men in Islands Fail To Get Jobs at Washington.

Two men in Honolulu, or at least in the Hawaiian Islands, eligible to appointment as laborers in Washington with the ordinance department, failed to get appointments because they resided too many thousands of miles away from the seat of government. The Washington Star of September 20 gives the reasons as follows: "The operations of the civil service," said an official of the Navy Department the other day, "are very queer sometimes. To illustrate. The other day the department made requisition on the civil service commission for two laborers for the bureau of ordinance, and in response the commission certified the names of three residents of Honolulu, Hawaii. These men stood at the top of the list of eligibles and were thus entitled to appointment to the first vacancies. Now, just think of our situation. We needed the men right away, and then only for work that might not last very long. In the first place it would take us at least two months to communicate with the men and then, in case they were willing to accept the places, it would take about two months more before they could reach this city. By that time the necessity for their employment would undoubtedly have passed away. How did we escape the dilemma? Why, we simply found that we really needed another class of help, two bookkeepers or something of that kind, but that's got nothing to do with the point I was trying to make, which was the absurdity of going to Hawaii for labor to be performed in Washington."

FINE ART WORK FROM BABYLON

NEW YORK, September 21.—A cable to the Herald from Berlin says: German Orientalists continue to be deeply interested in Dr. Koldenberg's discoveries in Nebuchadnezzar's palace in Babylon, which is proving the richest storehouse of ancient art ever unearthed.

The encaustic tiling wherewith the great court of the palace was decorated, Dr. Koldenberg says, surpasses in the fineness of its glaze and the luster and beauty of its coloring anything that modern art ever attained. The frieze surrounding this court contains holly carved figures of all kinds of real and mythical beasts, the sculpture revealing so advanced a state of art that Dr. Koldenberg is convinced that he will find further specimens proving that even in the time of Abraham and earlier, art had achieved a high point of development on the plains of Mesopotamia.

army of butterflies then "attacked" the street lamp in front of a macaroni-house in the same street where they were also repulsed by the same tactics. The invaders made "attacks" on several other places but were likewise defeated every time, their number being considerably thinned down. Eventually the survivors fled away.

IMPERIAL WOODEN LEGS.

Seven survivors of the late Aomori disaster received artificial limbs from the Empress in the presence of the Commander and other officers of the Eighth Army Division on the 9th inst. They left the barracks in Aomori for home the following day.

TIDAL WAVE AT ODAWARA.

On the 4th and 5th inst. Odawara and Yoshihama were visited by extraordinarily high waves and much damage was done to property. More damage was done at Yoshihama than at Odawara. The former is a little fishing village on the coast some ten miles from Odawara. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst. the sea began to show an unusual state of disturbance and shortly afterwards high waves commenced to break on the shore with tremendous force though there was not much wind. Gradually the waves increased in height, breaking the embankments and inundating the fields. Many houses built on low-lying places along the coast were flooded. As soon as the dangerous nature of the waves was made known the police authorities summoned some 700 firemen and other coolies who in addition to a host of willing helpers of the town were employed in the protection of the embankments extending more than two miles from Odawara to Kodzu. Several thousands of sand-bags were piled beneath the embankments to protect them from devastation by the waves. Meanwhile the waves came dashing on the shore with ever increasing force washing away the pile of sand-bags and the efforts of the workers were of little avail. Through the night of the 4th the men were engaged in the protection of the embankments which gave way in some places. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th at full tide waves more than 20 feet in height came rolling over the embankments submerging some of the houses near the shore. This state of affairs continued throughout the 5th and 6th. On the night of the 6th heavy rain began to fall, ending with the torrid heat of the workers who were greatly handicapped in their work. A sentry was posted on a hill near by and every time there came a high wave gave warning to the workers by ringing bells so that they might avoid the wave. By Sunday morning the waves had considerably subsided. Many men were caught in the waves and dashed against the embankments. Two men were seriously injured and six others slightly. At Odawara about 20 houses were demolished and more than 200 inundated while at Yoshihama 20 houses were demolished and 70 flooded.

GOVERNOR TAFT ON HIS PHILIPPINE POLICIES



GOVERNOR TAFT.

He Tells the Result of His Negotiations With the Vatican Over the Question of the Friars and Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has furnished to the press copies of the speech made by Governor Taft on the occasion of his reception tendered him when he arrived in the Philippines. In the course of the speech, Governor Taft said:

"You can be very sure that it will only be a matter of a year or two before the American duty on Philippine products will be reduced to so small a figure as to make it practically free trade. Delays in Congressional action on the tariff and postponement of the time for a popular assembly are only a doubt on the part of many as to the real conditions in the islands, a doubt, I may say, which nothing will so quickly dispel as a quiet prosecution of agricultural and other pursuits and an avoidance of useless political agitation for the next year.

"The many questions requiring settlement between the Philippine Government and the church led the President and Secretary of War to direct me to visit Rome for a conference with the Pope, to see if a basis of settlement might not be reached. After an audience with the Pope, the instructions were referred to a committee of cardinals, and an answer was given me agreeing generally with all the purposes stated in the instructions, which included among other things the purchase of the friars' lands by the government.

"This answer proposed that further negotiations be had between an apostolic delegate and myself in Manila. With the hope of having less to do in Manila, and by authority of the Secretary, I replied by suggestion to the Pope the form of a contract to be signed in Rome, submitting the questions at issue to a tribunal of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the Pope, two by this government, and the fifth to be appointed by the Viceroy of India.

"The questions were: 'First, the price to be paid for the friars' lands; second, the price to be paid for the occupation of parish churches and convents by American troops; third, the disposition of educational and charitable trusts, including the San Jose college case. The contract included a covenant that the members of the four great religious orders, who were all Spaniards, should leave the islands in two years after the first payment was made for the lands, and that only secular priests or non-Spanish members of the regular clergy should act as parish priests.

GERMAN SUBJECT PUZZLED BY A QUEER PATIENT

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A despatch from Cape Town to the Central News says that Max Ernest Henschel, a German subject, has been convicted of treachery and sentenced by a military court at Pretoria to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The evidence in the case showed that last March, after having taken the oath of neutrality, Henschel started for Germany carrying with him a number of Kaffir curiosities, among which were examined at the frontier, certain documents addressed by Commandant Beyers to former President Kruger and Dr. Leyds, the Boer representative in Europe.

The prisoner pleaded ignorance as to the contents of the documents, but admitted that he had been promised £5000 for delivering them.

Cuban Artillerists

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—President Palma will soon call a meeting of the officers of the Cuban army to consider the immediate increase of the artillery corps to 500 men, cables the Havana correspondent of the Herald. This will be done with a view to replacing the American soldiers now guarding the Cuban coast.

PLANTERS IN DON'T LIKE TUA TUA

Organized With Million Dollar Capital to Work California Wells. Lepers Will Not Use Foreign Plant.

J. L. Gould, a prominent oil man of Alameda, California, arrived in the Ventura yesterday to assist Judge H. C. Barrow in the organization of a company in Hawaii for the working of oil wells in California.

The company to be known as the Hawaiian Oil Co. has already been practically formed among the planters with a million dollar capital and the final steps will be taken at a meeting next Tuesday.

Judge Barrow has been at work upon the project for some time and said last evening that its success was assured. The company has 2560 acres of oil land in the McKittrick district, California, under twenty years lease, and it is the intention to build a pipe line to Port Hartford, a distance of sixty miles, it is planned to purchase an oil carrying vessel and the cost of oil landed at the various Hawaiian plantations will be much less than it now is.

WILCOX AS THE TALKER NOT WORKER

(Continued from Page 1.)

the people here had come into line with them.

Kaao, one of the best known natives in the city, was the next speaker. He began by saying that he came before the assembly as a Republican and he asked every man to give his vote to that party. He said that good for the Territory would come only through the success of the Republicans and he adjured the people to be alive to their interests and vote the ticket straight from the Prince for Delegate to the members of the House of Representatives. He said if there were Home Rulers present they should take his advice and vote for the Republican candidates this time. As to Wilcox, he said that he had been sent over to Washington and he gave to the people nothing to show for their trust. The Home Rulers had a majority in the legislature and yet again nothing had come from them, and they had proven themselves to be no good for the people. He closed by asking the voters to support the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

Representative Aylett spoke of the failure of the legislature to accomplish anything. He said that the records showed that everything that had been done was done upon the motion of the Republicans and asked if anyone could point to anything that was the work of the Home Rulers. As to the pension for the former queen he said that it was the work of the Republicans, as the Home Rulers would not take a hand in it until the Republicans had forced it through the first readings, and even then they were opposed to its passage. He told the people that they would be better off if they would work for the election of the entire Republican ticket.

Representative W. W. Harris laid stress upon the fact that the Home Rulers had voted away more money than would come into the treasury and then had killed the loan bill, from which extra money could be obtained for the carrying on of the improvements which the country needed. He took up the question of the lepers and asked the people that they do not give Wilcox a chance to go to Washington and work to have the unfortunate of Molokai put under the control of the United States, which meant that they would not have men over them who knew their needs and who would give them the various things which were necessary for their good. He asked all to vote the Republican ticket and vote it straight.

S. F. Chillingworth said that when a man was sick he called a doctor and took medicine. He said the Home Rule doctor had not helped the community and he asked the people to make Prince Kuhio doctor and to give the people Republican medicine and they would be helped from the very first.

Chairman Crabbe of the Republican Territorial Committee was called for and asked the people to help him in his struggle for the success of the entire ticket.

Candidates Long and Andrade spoke of the needs of the people and the shortcomings of the Home Rule party, and then the closing speech of the evening was made by Senator Kanuha, who told just how it came that Prince Kuhio was not of the Home Rule party, and asked that he be supported by every vote in the audience. He asked what Wilcox had done and answered himself that there was not a single thing to the credit of the Delegate. He said that Wilcox talked of the great things he had done and would do, but if they were analyzed they would be found to be only talk, for he had done nothing at all. He said that the Home Rulers with a majority in the last legislature had accomplished nothing of good for the people, and he asked them to now turn to the Republican party, which was the majority party of the nation and which could make good its promises. The others had made great boasts of their intentions, but they had to meet at that as they did nothing to show that they were anxious to aid the people or to help the Territory, but instead were simply working for self Wilcox he said was looking only to his salary of \$500 a month, and not for the good of the people.

The meeting was closed with cheers for the former queen, for the Republican party and for the candidates.

The lepers on Molokai do not take kindly to the tua tua treatment with which the Board of Health is now making experiments.

Four months ago six lepers agreed to take the tua tua regularly submitting themselves to the guidance of the government physician. Of the half dozen who began but two are now taking the treatment, the remainder having given it up after but a few weeks' experimenting.

Supt. McVeigh who has just returned from the Leper Settlement said yesterday that within a few months he will have sufficient tua tua to supply all of the lepers. He now has one hundred and fifty plants set out and all are doing well. The blight which attacked the tua tua at the Planters' Experiment Station in Honolulu, has not reached Kalaupapa yet, and every precaution is being taken by Mr. McVeigh to prevent the destruction of the plants.

"The lepers do not like tua tua," said Supt. McVeigh yesterday. "Of the half dozen who began taking the treatment four months ago but two are now using the medicine. These two are however good patients, and if the tua tua is worth anything, the present experiment should prove it."

"The lepers as a whole will not use tua tua. They seem to be waiting to see what effect it will have on those who are now taking treatment. It would require money to induce some of them to swallow the stuff. The two who have been taking the treatment regularly for four months now, have so far shown no improvement, at least outwardly. I understand however it requires about fourteen months before the treatment is effective, and if these two patients keep it up that long, the worth of the medicine will be pretty well settled by the result."

"Dr. Goodhue, the new government physician at the settlement, is taking an active interest in the experiments. He is making up the medicine from the tua tua plants, and furnishing it to the lepers as required. It is put up in bottles and given out as called for, the lepers not caring to come to the dispensary every day just to take a dose. The patients govern to a considerable extent the size of the doses; when they have taken a quantity sufficient to purge themselves, the dose is diminished, until they are able to tell pretty well just how much they can stand. A few of them take it regularly enough, but the majority do not like it, and there is no way of telling whether they are following directions. None of the lepers are entirely under the guidance of physicians and we must take their word as to whether they are taking the medicine."

"The tua tua growing at the settlement is doing very well now. Over 150 plants have been set out and within a few months there will be enough of the leaves to supply all at the settlement who wish to try the medicine."

WAR CLOUDS IN FAR SIAM

MANILA, September 1.—According to the latest information obtainable from Hongkong and Singapore, the war clouds seem to be gathering over Siam, and the storm that has been looked for in Asia for many months past may break in other parts than Manchuria or Korea.

There has been an insurrection in Siam among the Shans in the northern part of the state and the Lahos in the southern part, and from the recent action of the insurgents there is every indication that there will be international grievances to settle before the trouble is over. The present insurrection broke out last April, and a bloody warfare has been carried on against the ruling powers. Three nations control and look after Siam, the English, the French and the Chinese, and the Shans in the north have been in arms against the latter for many months.

In a recent battle between the Chinese and the insurgent forces, the latter were driven across the border and entered what is known as the Neutral Zone. Here the French had a number of stations where troops were quartered and it is reported that the insurgent force attacked the French posts near Song Kon, and it now appears that the French Army have decided to invade the country contrary to the treaties made with the other nations, to administer punishment for the unbecoming attack. To such action Great Britain would make objections, and if the French enter the part of the country now occupied and governed by the Chinese, there would undoubtedly be a clash between the Chinese and the French forces. The French believe that the Chinese government is incapable of governing its part of the territory otherwise they would not invade the Neutral Zone and make uncalculated attacks against their posts. The insurgent element is opposed to the government administered by both the French and Chinese, and is determined to put up a desperate fight.

In the upper valley of the Mekong river, about three hundred miles north of Bangkok, the N'Glu tribe has devastated several towns and driven the government forces from the field. The Commanding General of the Siamese Army has gone on a campaign against them with four regiments of soldiers, and there are fears that he will not only find the insurgents, but may possibly encounter the French Army and meet with serious trouble.

The situation is a complicated one, and according to the latest advices from Hongkong and Singapore, serious trouble is brewing in that locality.

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ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

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10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
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ust 21, 1902.

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or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
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tober 21, 1902.

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Interest will be charged on assess-
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The above assessments will be pay-
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(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Borers of all kinds. It is a never failing and
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From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
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to give it a trial—its test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles.
15 and 30 each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, sufficient to effect
permanent cures in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors
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ITIVE DRUG COMPANY, Limited, Eng-
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Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
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Works, Centerville,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

ISLANDS SHOULD BE REPUBLICAN

Senators Unite in Expression of Interest.

Bedecked with leis, bowing their ap-
preciation of the hearty alohas which
followed them as the Sierra backed out
from the dock, Senators Mitchell, Fos-
ter and Burton, who since the first
week of the month have been officially
investigating conditions in Hawaii,
took their departure yesterday after-
noon. There was a great turning out
of people of all sorts and conditions to
show their good feeling toward the vis-
itors. Accompanying the Senatorial
party were Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Foster,
Miss Griggs, Secretary and Mrs. H. C.
Robertson, former Senator and Mrs.
John M. Thurston, Mr. Carroll Purman,
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mohr, Mr. Haywood
and Mr. Blapham of Washington, who
came down at the same time.

The leave-taking of the members of
the Senatorial party was an impressive
one, for not only was the Hawaiian
Hotel thronged with their friends all
day long, but upon their appearance at
the dock they were besieged by people
who wished to bestow a lei or shake
hands with the men whose hard work
during their stay gives promise of good
to follow. There were hundreds of
friends about and the universal ex-
pression from the members of the party
was that of regret that their pleas-
ant visit must come to an end. This
was met on the other hand by the
most sincere alohas and wishes for a
safe journey on the part of the Honolu-
lu people.

Senator Mitchell, chairman of the
committee, was most expressive in his
appreciation of the hospitality with
which the committeemen met during
their stay. He said that he would re-
member with pleasure his experiences
here and hoped that he might have
another opportunity to visit the is-
lands. Asked as to the political outlook
on the mainland he said: "From what
I hear there will be a landslide for Re-
publicanism. We have the Senate safe
for several years, and from the re-
ports which have come to me from the
mainland there will be a gain in the
membership of the House. I have re-
frained from taking any part in politics
here, but I am a Republican and I hope
to see the Republicans win all along
the line. Hawaii has gained much
from the friendship of the Republican
party in the past and certainly must
look in the future to that party for
everything that will come for the benefit
of the Territory."

Senator Foster, than whom there is
no shrewder business man in the North-
west, said on the same topic: "From
what I hear there will be even a great-
er majority of Republicans in Congress
next time than there is now. Every-
where there is the same prosperity
which has marked the past few years.
There seems no cloud on the business
sky. There are shortages in the money
market here and there, and as these
are due primarily to speculation and
over-investment, of which you may
have some knowledge here, they must
not be taken as any indication of the
general business conditions of the
country. Republican rule has made
this possible, and I can see no reason
why there should not continue for
years to come a similar condition of
affairs."

"It is hard to understand what the
people of Hawaii expect to gain by not
lining up with the Republican party.
There is nothing that can be had by
having a representative who is all
alone in Congress. A Home Ruler has
no party behind him or to work with
him. If you had a Republican we
would work with him and see that he
got what was wanted, when it was
right. There is a bond between men of
the same party affiliation. As it is,
without such party affiliation, it is hard
to enlist the assistance of members of
other parties. If you send Prince Cui-
pid to Washington we will put him
right in line and help him along. That
is natural."

"The next Congress and many suc-
ceeding Congresses will be purely Re-
publican and if the people of Hawaii
are wise they will get into line with
the majority and have reason to expect
that they will be well taken care of in
every way."

Senator Burton, the junior member
of the commission, was asked for an
expression upon the political outlook
and reiterated what his colleagues had
said. He continued: "I came here as
a legislator and not as a partisan and
so have taken no part in politics. I am
a Republican and believe confidently
that the success of the principles of the
party of which I am a part means the
continued prosperity of the country.
With this conviction I hope to see the
time when the Territory of Hawaii will
be Republican, as well as all the other
Territories and States of the Union."

Former Senator Thurston and Mrs.
Thurston were accompanied to the dock
by a long line of friends and were
heartily bid bon voyage by many peo-
ple. Mrs. Thurston waved a miniature
Hawaiian flag and the people cheered it
as the ship moved.

Bandmaster Berger was one of the
departing passengers and his men
played one measure and then sang the
rest of "Alloha" in his honor. Miss
Sprinkle was greeted by a host of
friends and there were a multitude
of "adieu" wishes for each of the origi-
nal passengers. The dock was like a
whipped egg as the handkerchiefs
swayed upon the departure of the
steamers.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE FAIR WILL BE GREAT EXPOSITION

National Commissioner Thurston Says the Outlook Is That St. Louis Will Be Center of Immense Gathering.

"When the Louisiana Purchase Ex-
position opens it will be with every
one of its buildings complete and its
exhibits installed." Thus former Sen-
ator John M. Thurston, one of the Na-
tional Commissioners in charge of the
great exposition, described the plans
which are now being pushed forward
for the Exposition which promises to
be the very greatest that has been
given. Continuing he said: "The peo-
ple will go to see a truly great ex-
position, where they would not attend
one of the first grade. So the Louisi-
ana Purchase Fair will be made more
truly grand than any one ever held."

"There is in hands of the corporation
something above \$15,000,000 for the
work, this being the aggregate of the
appropriations by the United States
government, the city of St. Louis and
the proceeds from the sales of bonds.
In addition to these vast sums there
will be others from the national gov-
ernment and from the various States,
and in addition the receipts will per-
haps be mortgaged, and there will be
returns from the sale of concessions,
until from the outlook now there will
be expended upon the Exposition prop-
er before it is opened for the public
something close to \$30,000,000, or even
that sum may be exceeded."

"While the Fair will not be ready for
visitors until 1904, the main buildings
are now being erected and already a
large number of the national associa-
tions have arranged for the holding of
their annual sessions next year in St.
Louis. This will mean that a building
will be finished and set apart for such
gatherings, upon the Exposition
grounds, and as a consequence there
will be such advertisement and such
thorough knowledge of the Fair, and
its plan and scope, that the people of
the world will know just what to ex-
pect, and that they will attend in large
numbers will be certain."

"I am very much pleased with the
outlook for a comprehensive exhibit
from Hawaii. I have talked generally
with some of the men interested and
they are going into the work with spir-
it. I think a really fine exhibit from
Hawaii will have the very best effect
upon the islands, and will have much
to do with their future. The resources,
the industries of the Territory, are not
known except in few instances. When
some of the business men go to the
United States with a specific proposal,
they lay it before a few men and the
knowledge thus spread stays in the
narrow sphere directly affected. But
by making a complete display of the
resources of the islands, it will be pos-
sible to reach a large number of the
best people of the world and leave
such impressions as cannot but result
in closer inquiry and better acquaint-
ance with the islands."

"I am not referring in talking of dis-
plays to the sort of exhibitions given
at Omaha or Buffalo, but exhibitions of
the products of the islands. The possi-
bilities for investment are most attrac-
tive to the capitalists of the United
States at this time. So long as the
conditions remain as they now are the
moneyed men of the mainland are busi-
ness seeking investments, and I cannot
but think if the conditions surrounding
the industries of these islands are prop-
erly set before them, there will be re-
sults of the greatest importance to the
people here."

"The sugar industry is now under a
depression, but this cannot last long.
Even the most unfavorable aspects,
such as the annexation of Cuba, cannot
have a lasting effect of depression.
With Cuba, Porto Rico, these islands
and the mainland producing sugar,
there will not come into the country
free of duty more than one-half the
amount of the consumption of sugar.
Then too it must be remembered that
the use of sugar is increasing at the
rate of 10 per cent each decade. This
will mean the consumption of an ex-
ceedingly large amount of the product
and it cannot but mean greater pros-
perity in the future for the islands."

Another thing which should be put

HOW UNCLE SAM TAKES CARE OF LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES

The Manila Times says:

Tuesday night between the hours of
ten and four, nineteen lepers escaped
from the San Lazaro Hospital. Fifteen
were men and four women. Upon in-
terviewing some of the authorities, the
only explanation that can be given is
that the police who guard the hospital
are so careless that it is a wonder there
were any lepers in the hospital this
morning at all.

The building where the lepers are
kept is the second one from the en-
trance of the main road and is sur-
rounded by a stone wall about four
feet high. The lepers are kept upstairs
in this building at night, but during
the day they are allowed to run around
the yard, back of the building. This
wall around the building is about
seventy-five yards from the entrance
and it is very easy for the inmates
to get over it if they want to.

In the building upstairs where the
lepers sleep there is an old Filipino
who calls the roll every morning and
then reports to the attendants. In
charge how many are present and how
many are absent. This morning when
the roll was called there were nineteen
missing, and the authorities of the dis-
trict outside towns were notified im-
mediately. At a few minutes past sev-

en two of the lepers were caught at
Caloacan, and at nine o'clock they were
in the San Lazaro ward again. The
manner of the escape is explained in
that in the hallway downstairs there
is a number of closets and large boxes,
and it is the opinion of some of the
authorities that while they were being
sent upstairs at dusk last night, which
is the time when they have to turn in,
those who had planned the escape just
dropped into the openings and stayed
there until the policeman was taking
his midnight nap, and then made
tracks for outside. It is the general
opinion of those in authority at the
hospital that this escape was planned
for some time, and they are sure that
something will develop later. It is be-
lieved that the lepers were assisted by
outsiders. There are over one hundred
and ninety lepers in the hospital and
the treatment they receive is of the
best.

It is understood that before night
all the men will be back in the ward
again. The direction in which most of
them went is toward Caloacan, and it
will not take the authorities long to
locate them all.

It is easy for one or two to escape
from the lepers care to watch their oppor-
tunities.

before the people of the country is the
desirability of the islands as a place of
residence. There is in the United
States now a large class of men who
are small capitalists in a way, men who
have retired from business. They are
people who are seeking some place with
a more equable climate than they have
been able to find in the states, where
they may quietly spend the remainder
of their lives. Some of them find a
spot in California, and in fact the ma-
jority of the residents of Southern Cal-
ifornia come from this class. Some of
them find spots in Florida and other
points of the South and south west,
and if they knew of the perfection of
this climate, there would be without
doubt a large number of them come
here. I have been more than delighted
since my arrival. I have found the
most pleasant climate and a community
of people who for intelligence and so-
cial qualities are superior to the aver-
age community of the mainland. These
facts coming to the knowledge of men
and women seeking homes could have
no other effect than to send great num-
bers of them here for the purpose of
spending their days.

"I should say that the first thing
would be for the people to decide upon
a Hawaiian house. It would be more
impressive if all the exhibits were made
there without their being distributed
among the many great buildings and
thus lost to sight. There should be dis-
plays of all the industries, and each
should be explained by the means of
pamphlets, and data which could be
taken away. Relief maps and every
means that can be devised to give a
correct idea of the topography of the
islands should be employed."

"Then too attention should be given

to having a corps of men who would

carefully explain to every visitor the

islands and the industries. The advan-
tages of advertising during the exist-
ence of the Fair cannot be overestimated.
A newspaper man with a thorough

knowledge of the United States and ac-
quaintance with the men of that busi-
ness would be able to secure publication
of more matter with reference to the

islands, from that center, than if a
score of such men were sent about to
the different cities of the country to
try and place matter with reference to

the islands. There will be published a
great amount of matter from the Fair,
and if advantage is taken of the oppor-
tunity, there can be no result other
than one favorable from such efforts as
I mention."

"The importance of getting to work
must not be overlooked. During 1903
there will be a constant stream of vis-
itors to the grounds. The formal open-
ing will take place on May 1st of next
year, though the actual opening of the
Fair will be delayed for a year after
that date. Many of the buildings will
be in shape for visitors, and the many

people who will attend the Association
meetings and the sessions of the great
orders there, will spread the news of
what is to be seen. It would be of the
greatest advantage if there was a
building for Hawaii completed at once
and three or four people kept in it dur-
ing the entire summer for the purpose
of explaining to visitors the maps and
data which could easily be placed about
the structure."

"As the Fair will continue only dur-
ing the months when the weather is
suitable for such vegetation as grows
here, it would be wise to surround the
building with palms and foliage plants,
such as make the islands attractive to
visitors from other climates. I predict
a most successful exposition, and I
think there will be the greatest good
come to the islands from the making
of a display which is in keeping with
the importance of the industries."

"Of course there will be a govern-
mental display which will have to do
with the islands in a way. There will
be, it is expected, a gathering of the
native populations of the various is-
land possessions of the Nation. The
people of Hawaii will stand almost
alone in that, for they are of a race
which classes away above the people
of Porto Rico and the Philippines."

W.A. WRIGHT IN TROUBLE OVER FUNDS

Arrest Ordered of Assessor at Waimea.

Walter A. Wright, former deputy tax
assessor for Waimea District, Kauai,
and a brother of ex-Treasurer Wright,
is alleged to be short in his accounts to
the amount of \$2,848.40, and an officer
left on the Kauai yesterday afternoon
with instructions to place him under
arrest. This Wright is under bonds
and the Territory will consequently not
lose by the shortage. The report of the
defalcation was first brought to Treas-
urer Cooper yesterday by E. E. Conant,
Assessor for the Island of Kauai.

The shortage in Deputy Assessor
Wright's accounts was known to Treas-
urer Wright some months ago and the
latter promised Assessor Conant that
it would be made good. It has been
persistently rumored since the flight of
the treasurer that the money taken by
him was not used for his personal
benefit, but to help others out of trou-
ble. As far as this case is concerned
however, the treasurer evidently did
not seek to make it good.

Treasurer Wright's attention was
called to his brother's defalcation upon
his visit to Kauai some months ago,
and after an investigation, Walter A.
Wright was suspended as deputy as-
sessor for Waimea district, and the
treasurer agreed to see that the short-
age was made up. This was not done
and when the treasurer's sudden flight
from Honolulu became known in Lihue,
Mr. Conant immediately came to Honolu-
lu to inform the authorities of the
occurrence.

Secretary Cooper said yesterday that
the Territory would not lose anything
by this most recent defalcation, as
Wright was under bonds, and recovery
could be had from the bondsmen.
Criminal proceedings are also to be in-
stituted charging Wright with em-
bezzlement and an officer was sent over
on the Kauai yesterday to arrest him.
The shortage in this instance, amount-
ing to \$2,848.40 is said to have occurred
in the failure of Wright to turn over
to the assessor the collections made by
him in the Waimea district.

THE AUSTIN CASE.

No new move was made in the Aus-
tin case yesterday. A warrant was
made out for Mr. Austin for his ser-
vices up to and including the 25th day
of September, the date of his suspen-
sion, but it had not been called for yes-
terday up to the hour of closing busi-
ness. To the demand for salary for the
time including the suspension, Governor
Dole made a reply which is printed
elsewhere.

BOYD MAY COME TODAY.

Supt. J. H. Boyd of the Department
of Public Works may come on the Ven-
tura today though this is hardly likely
in view of the news received by the
last steamer. When the China left San
Francisco Mrs. Boyd was still ill and
when Mr. Boyd started on his vacation
it was the intention of remaining with
his wife until she recovered. At that
time he had received mail from the
Ventura and he should also have re-
ceived three days' later news from the
Doric prior to the departure of the Ven-
tura from San Francisco on her pres-
ent trip. If Treasurer Wright's letter
was sufficiently urgent it is possible
that Boyd may return on today's
steamer.

In the meantime the employees in the
Department of Public Works are wor-
rying considerably over the absence of
Mr. Boyd, for until he returns they can
receive no pay. Yesterday was the regu-
lar pay day for government employees
and all but those in the Department
of Public Works received their salaries.
Treasurer Wright was given authority
to act for Boyd and as he is gone there
is no head to that Department. As a
consequence Auditor Meyers yesterday
refused to issue warrants as the audit
act requires the approval of the head
of the department, and without Boyd's
signature or that of some one acting
in his place, no warrants can be given
under the law. About \$28,000 in
salaries is tied up in the Public Works
Department, and unless Boyd comes
home today, an acting Superintendent
of Public Works will have to be ap-
pointed.

Cable Prophecy.

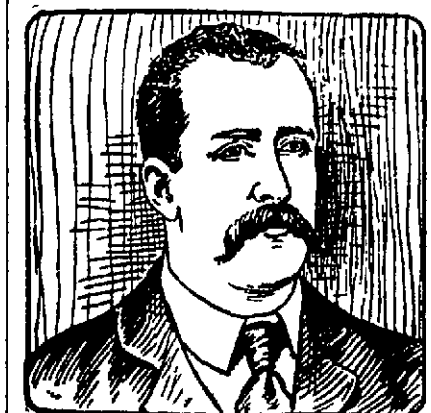
At the celebration, in New York,
March 10, 1879 of the 25th anniversary of
the formation of the company for laying
the first Atlantic cable the projector of
the enterprise, Mr. Cyrus W. Field,
made an address in which he spoke of
the great progress ocean telegraphy
had made all over the world up to that
date. Towards the close of his remarks
he said:

"One thing only remains which I still
hope to be spared to see and in which
to take part the laying of a cable
from San Francisco to the Sandwich
Islands—for which I have received this
very day a concession from King Kalā-
kaua by his minister, (Hon. E. H.
Allen) who is here tonight—and from
thence to Japan, by which the island
groups of the Pacific may be brought
into communication with the continents
on either side—Asia and America—thus
completing the circuit of the globe. But
life is passing, and perhaps that is to

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS,
sharp, shooting pains, torturing mus-
cles, no rest, no sleep—that means
rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease
to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm
has conquered it thousands of times.
One application gives relief. Try it.
All dealers and druggists sell it. Ben-
jamin, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Ha-
waii.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you
sick. You suffer from headache, great
depression, indigestion, sleeplessness,
a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and
you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Well-
ington, New Zealand, says about this. He also
sends his photograph.
"I have suffered a great deal from impure
blood, especially from boils on my arms and
back. I felt weak all over and was greatly
depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
After taking only a little of it I felt better,
and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe
this medicine is the best blood-purifier and
the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels be-
come constipated, or when you are bilious or
have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

"Elite" Enameled Ware

Turquoise Blue
Outside
Pure White Inside

This is made of EXTRA
HEAVY MATERIAL, and
COATED FOUR TIMES.
These goods are a product of
Austria, and will outlast any
article manufactured.

Our stock is large and
the assortment complete, con-
sisting principally of sauce-
pans, stew pans, kettles, fry-
ing pans, baking pans, coffee
pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing
agents for the Territory of Ha-
waii.

See the display in one of
our large windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass
and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Cele-
brated Detroit Jewel Stoves
and Gurney Refrigerators.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

WILL GO TO MOLOKAI

Catholic Priests Registration Now To Leave on Lehua.

Permission was given to three Catholic priests by the Board of Health yesterday to visit Molokai. Two of them, Father Maxime, who is to succeed Father Wendelin, and Brother Aloisius, who returns to duty at Baldwin Home, will remain at Molokai. Father Mathias asked for permission to remain but one week at the settlement. The three men leave on the Lehua next Monday for Kalaupapa.

Permission was granted also to painters to go to the settlement for the purpose of painting the Mormon church. Malika Holopinal was given a permit to join his wife as kukua at Molokai.

Judge Davidson appeared before the board in reference to the order of removal of certain pig pens on the beach road. Objections had been made and three months' notice given to all the parties on the ground that they were nuisances. Mr. Davidson asked that a further investigation be made, as his clients, Ah Fat, Ong See, Fook Kyan, and Gen Fook, would suffer severely if they were compelled to abandon their business. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Sloggett, Mott-Smith, Moore and City Sanitary Officer Tracy.

A protest was received from two Hilo fishermen against the rules and regulations concerning fish and the location of the market there. The petitioners said that they represented thirty Japanese fishermen who furnished three-fourths of the fish supply, and it was claimed that the rules were unjust. The specific charge was made that to bring the fish up the stream to the market would cause the fish to deteriorate, as polluted water would get into the sampans. The letter was laid upon the table, it appearing that the warehouse was but a few hundred feet from the harbor.

Dr. Holland of Puna asked permission from the Board of Health to hold a "post mortem" over a school teacher (still alive), whom he believes has tuberculosis. A year ago Holland had a controversy with other physicians over the condition of this girl, he declaring that she had tuberculosis and should not be allowed to teach. The Board of Education refused to accept the statement, and two other physicians made an examination, contradicting Holland's findings. Now Holland writes that the girl is a mere skeleton, and he wishes to prove that he was correct a were insanitary lodging houses in could not order a post mortem.

Dr. J. J. Grace of the Hilo hospital was granted a leave of absence. Dr. Stone is to take his place temporarily. Dr. Thompson complained that there were unsanitary lodging houses in Hilo and asked for permission to proceed against them. A committee consisting of Cooper, Robinson and Sloggett will consider the matter.

F. M. Brooks appeared for Charles Wilcox to make a demand for \$400 voted by the Legislature to him for extra compensation, while he was acting as secretary for the board of the last plague. President Wood refused to sign the warrant on the ground that Wilcox was already drawing one salary as secretary, and President Sloggett is also unwilling to sign the voucher for the same reason, and because he knew nothing of the matter. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, the board being against the allowance of the claim.

Surgeon Hobdy, temporarily in charge of the quarantine service, reported Oriental health conditions as follows:

Kobe, to September 8, 1902—Asiatic cholera, cases 34, deaths 29.
Nagasaki, to September 6, 1902—Asiatic cholera, cases 25, deaths 20.
Shanghai, to September 3, 1902—Cholera cases—deaths 99; smallpox cases—deaths 6.
Hongkong, to August 30, 1902—Asiatic cholera cases 27, deaths 23; plague cases 23, deaths 20.

All members of the Board of Health were in attendance yesterday excepting F. C. Smith. M. P. Robinson attended his first meeting and was cordially greeted.

Robinson to Succeed Isenberg.

Governor Dole yesterday appointed M. P. Robinson to succeed Paul Isenberg as a member of the Board of Health. Mr. Isenberg resigned recently because of his nomination to the Senate by the Republicans. Mr. Robinson has already been commissioned and will take his seat at today's meeting of the Board of Health.

John D. Spreckels Coming

Among the many visitors who are expected to arrive in the steamer Ventura on Wednesday, is John D. Spreckels, of San Francisco. Mr. Spreckels stopped here during the trip of one of the company's steamers last year, but it has been a long time since he paid a visit of length to this city. Mr. Spreckels in a recent letter said that he was in need of a rest and probably would come down for a short stay purely for his health.

Germany's West Indian Station.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Germany's naval station in the West Indies has grown so important that an admiralty staff officer has been attached to the squadron commanded by Commodore Scheder. The appointee is Captain von Lettow of the German cruiser Vineta.

MANY NAMES NOT LISTED

Registration Now Nearing Its Close.

The Fourth district Republican committee at a meeting held last evening heard reports showing that there remain many voters of that district who have not yet registered. The committee has made a thorough canvass of the residents of the district, and the lists show that there are several hundred voters who have not put their names on the list.

The canvassers will see all of these voters again and will urge that they register at once. Special dodgers will be distributed through the district calling attention to the duty of every one to register and to the fact that October 9th, is the last day for this city.

The reports made show that the white voters are those who are derelict in their duty in the matter of registration. There are yet several hundred of these, and they will be given special attention. If the reports are indicative, the total registration for the island of Oahu will reach a figure close to 6,500. The last man whose name was put down last evening was given the number 5,254. There will be a rush during the remainder of the period, and the number for each day will certainly exceed 100 voters. It is hoped that the efforts of the committee will lead to the listing of every citizen entitled to vote.

Prince David Kawanakoa yesterday said that not having been notified of his nomination by the Democratic party, he could not say whether or not he would accept the place on the ticket. He declined to forecast his action in advance, and said that he would consider the question only when it was officially presented to him. Information as to the progress being made by Prince Kuhio in his campaign on the island of Hawaii indicates that he is meeting with the greatest success. He has completed the round of that island and is now on Maui where he will spend some seven days. The telegram from Chairman Holstein dated Monday reads as follows:

"Cupid at Honolulu today. Everything satisfactory. Good meetings all the way from Puna to Kau. Cupid arrived at Kawaihae Friday and takes the Claudine to Maui. Stephen Desha accompanies him."

The following is the list of candidates whose names have been received by the government up to last evening:

MAUI.

2nd Senatorial District—For Senator: C. H. Dickey (Rep.).

3rd Representative District—For Representative: Louis von Tempisky, Joel Nakaleka, W. P. Hala, Samuel Kalama, Philip Pali, Samuel Kellinot.

KAUAI.

4th Senatorial District—For Senator: S. W. Wilcox.

6th Representative District—For Representative: J. Apukali Akina, J. K. Gandall, H. A. Jaeger, E. A. Knudsen, S. W. Kaili, G. W. Mahloka.

HAWAII.

1st Senatorial District—For Senator: O. K. Apiki, Stephen L. Desha, John D. Paris, Palmer F. Woods, Samuel K. Pua.

1st and 2nd Representative Districts—For Representative: Chas. H. Pula, Frank R. Greenwell, Basil Apiki, Wm. J. Wright, Jos. W. Kellinot, Julian Monsarrat, J. W. Keoni, Robert Makahalupa, W. M. Kalaivaa, John K. Kekaula, S. Lazar, David Ewaliko, J. M. Kauwila, James D. Lewis, Wm. B. Nalima, Geo. W. Paty, Joseph Pritchard, H. M. Kaniho, H. P. K. Malulani.

CATARRH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT OF A neglected cold.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE DISCUSSES STATEMENTS TO COMMISSION

Kukalau, Paaulo, Hawaii.

Sept. 20, 1902.

Editor Advertiser—I have read Mr.

A. S. Humphreys' statement before the

Commission and must say it's the most

misleading and mischievous dis-

tortion of facts that I have

ever heard of; and if these gentle-

men take any stock in it it is liable to

work a great deal of harm to all the

residents of these Islands. Now Mr.

Humphreys may know something

about law, and government, etc., but

when he begins to talk of the labor

question, and the sugar industry of

Hawaii his utterance sounds more like

the views of some poor native or white

renegade, than the remarks to be ex-

pected of a lawyer. Now I have been

working twenty and thirty years upon

various plantations and ought to know

something about them, and I say that

when Mr. Humphreys states that white

men can, or rather will, do the field

work as laborers on the plantations of

Hawaii, he does not know what he is

talking of. I will say that at first I

had hoped to see a great white popula-

tion on the plantations, but every ef-

fort that I have made, or heard of, or

seen others make, have all turned out in

failure; and every new trial shows the

utter uselessness of further effort in

this direction. Mr. Humphreys also

says that no true or earnest effort has

ever been made to try to induce white

men to work as field laborers. But

does he not know that efforts were

made to introduce white laborers here

before he was born?

Capt. McGee, of Ulupalakua, Maui,

was the first, I think, to try this class

of American laborers; but it only re-

sulted in disappointment, and failure;

as have all the efforts that have been

tried since. Germans, and Norwegians

and various other nationalities have

also been tried without success. And

even the Portuguese that were at one

time supposed to be just the men for

this class of work, now, with few ex-

ceptions, turn from it with disgust.

And the rising generation, with few ex-

ceptions, will not think of working on a

plantation other than as teamsters or

on some other light work. The fact of

the matter is, that Americans are made

of too good stuff to do this class of

work, and they know it.

And if Mr. Humphreys has any

doubts of this, let him try but one

day's work cutting or stripping cane,

and if he enjoys being blinded with the

glare of the sun from the glistening

cane, or choked up with dust, or burnt

up by the terrible heat, when not a

breath of air, or wind can be felt; to

say nothing of swinging a cane knife

all day long, then he is just the man

for a field laborer and the man to in-

troduce others.

In regard to the harsh treatment,

docking, etc., of the Japanese, and

Chinese laborers I will say in all my

experience I have never, with one or

two exceptions, seen them treated any

worse, and often not so bad, as they

deserved. Mr. Humphreys must know

there are among them, as among the

lawyers, men who are bent on mischief,

and who aim to make all the trouble

they can. Many of these Japanese are

among the most brutal, and lowest

specimens of humanity and think nothing

of death, or of killing others. And

had Mr. Humphreys been smashed on

the ground, by one of them, and had

this same Jap start to maim him for

life, or perhaps kill him if he could, as

many a luna, and manager too for that

matter, has been treated, he, perhaps

would not have such a sickly sympathy

for them. Or if he had been belted over

the head with a hoe, or a shovel, or

slashed with a cane knife he would not

feel like singing their praise quite so

much. The fact of the matter is, that

while the great majority of Japanese

and Chinese are good men, there are

always found some of them that are

vicious and lazy, and some means must

be taken to bring them to their senses;

and as docking seemed to be the most

effective, it was sometimes used, but

almost always with moderation. But

as very little, or any, of this is going

on at the present time, what good is

to be done by bringing up old griev-

ances? Mr. Humphreys also says that

these laborers are now on some planta-

tion working for \$15.00 per month. Will

he be kind enough to say where these

plantations are to be found? Also who

were the men, or body of men, that re-

quested him to air his views on the

labor question?

I notice that Mr. Humphreys has an-

other grievances and that is the fact

that too high dividends are paid by the

sugar plantations.

Now we do not know any of these

fortunate places, but we do know that

most of the plantations are cutting

down expense to the lowest notch, and

then can scarcely make both ends

meet. Does Mr. Humphreys know that

mechanics, and lunas, and many other

men of this class are being laid off al-

most on every plantation, and that

there are now hundreds of this class

of men that can find neither work or

any means of making a living. If he

does not, he knows nothing about the

true condition of the sugar industry,

or the labor question of Hawaii.

But the crowning act of folly of Mr.

Humphreys, is when he states that

there is no necessity for Asiatic immi-

gration. There certainly is no need of,

Asiatic immigration if one is working

for the downfall of the sugar industry,

which from all appearance, he is doing.

There is no need for Asiatics, if one

wants to see ruin brought to every

home in Hawaii and if one wants to

see, as he evidently does, Honolulu de-

serted, and the whole country made

desolate.

But unless these are the objects, or

motives that one is working for, then

there is an imperative necessity for

Asiatic immigration; and they can

come none too quickly. For already

there is a scarcity of laborers, and

where the men are to be got when all

the mills start up is a question, and a

very serious one at that, which will be

fully realized before long. I say with

all the conviction of a full knowledge

of the subject from long years of ob-

servation, and from struggles with a

scarcity of men and the hopelessness

of looking for white men that unless

Asiatic immigration is kept up and in-

creased, the country will be absolutely

ruined; and I am willing to stake

my existence upon it, that not only

will the country be ruined, but that

grass would in a few years be grow-

ing in the streets of Honolulu.

I do not write this way, other than

from a full conviction that every word

that I have written is absolutely true,

and that I feel certain that our only

salvation is in Asiatic immigration and

not only for the sugar industry, but for

the coffee industry, and for most oth-

ers. I, however, must say, I deplore

this fact as much as anyone; for there

is nothing I would like to see better

than a large white population inhabit-

ing these Islands.

But I know it's out of the question,

as far as the plantations are concerned;

but there is room for hundreds of

thousands of white men as farmers if

the coffee industry could be revived. I

will also say there is a remedy for the

Honolulu people, if they will only work

for it, and that is to get Congress to

pass a law that Asiatics can only work

on plantations, and prohibit them from

following any other calling whatever.

This is what has been done in Australia,

or New Zealand, and why could not

such a law be made here? There

